

**A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *BELESES* CAMERON (HYMENOPTERA:  
TENTHREDINIDAE) FROM MT. HAKUSAN, JAPAN**

ICHIJI TOGASHI

1-chome, Honmachi, Tsurugi-machi, Ishikawa Prefecture 920-2121, Japan

*Abstract.*—*Beleses nigrifemoratus*, n. sp., is described and illustrated, and a key to the Japanese species of *Beleses* is provided.

*Key Words:* Symphyta, Tenthredinidae, *Beleses*, new species, Japan

As currently recognized, *Beleses* Cameron is a small genus of seven species that occurs from Japan through China and southeastern Asia to India. Two species are known in Japan, *Beleses satonis* (Takeuchi) (1929) and *B. zonalis* Togashi (1972). Recently, I found a specimen closely allied to *B. zonalis*, but it is separated from the latter by the black legs and the shapes of the claws and inner fore tibial spur. Therefore, I concluded that this specimen represents a new species, and I describe and illustrate it here.

*Genus Beleses* Cameron

*Anisoneura* Cameron 1876: 463. Type species: *Anisoneura stigmatalis* Cameron, by Monotypy. Preoccupied by *Anisoneura* Liou 1864.

*Beleses* Cameron 1877: 88. New name for *Anisoneura* Cameron.

Generic characters.—Labrum small and semicircular in outline. Clypeus truncate. Malar space practically absent or linear. Antenna with pedicel distinctly longer than wide, 3rd segment longer than 4th. Metapostnotum narrow. Epicnemium absent. Forewing with 4 cubital cells, anal cell with a long oblique crossvein; hindwing with one middle cell and anal cell sessile (Fig. 11). Hind coxa lengthened, end of hind femur reaching to or beyond apex of abdo-

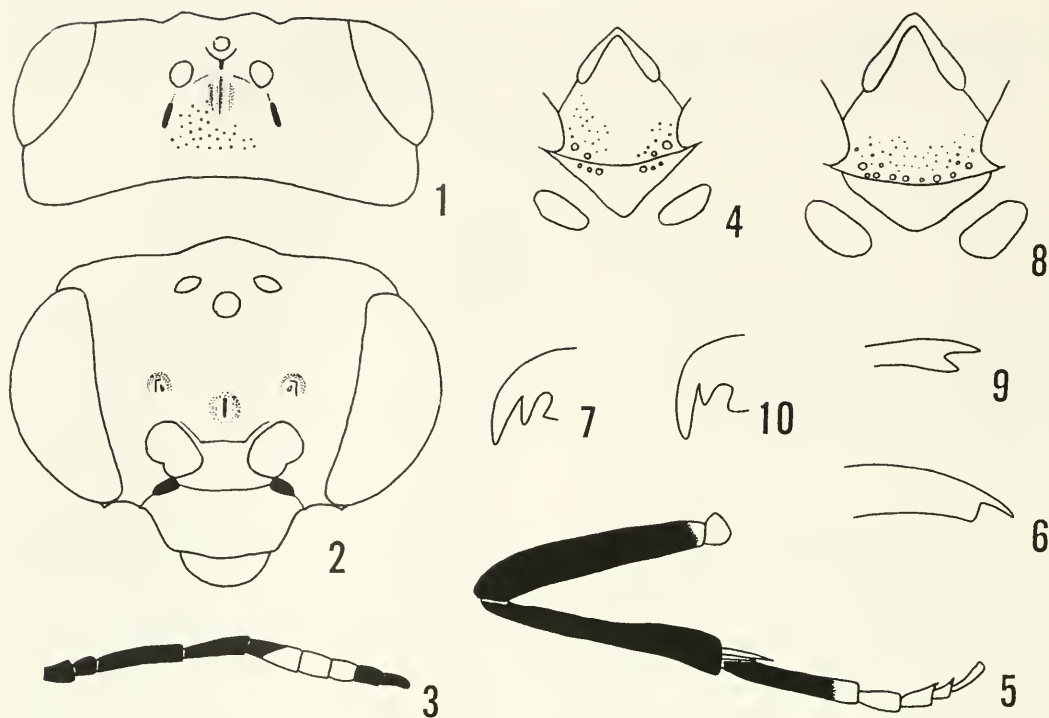
men. Claws with inner tooth and basal lobe (Figs. 7, 10).

KEY TO JAPANESE SPECIES  
(Females)

- 1. Head and body fulvous; legs fulvous . . . . . *satonis* Takeuchi
- Head and thorax black; labrum clypeus, pronotum, and tegula milky white; legs black or yellowish white . . . . . 2
- 2. Hind femur and tibia entirely black; mesepisternum black; inner fore tibial spur as in Fig. 6; claws with rather large inner tooth (Fig. 7) . . . . . *nigrifemoratus*, n. sp.
- Hind femur and tibia yellowish white but apical half of femur and apical portion of hind tibia dark brown; mesepisternum with triangular white spot; inner fore tibial spur as in Fig. 9; claws with rather small inner tooth (Fig. 10) . . . . . *zonalis* Togashi

***Beleses nigrifemoratus* Togashi,  
new species  
(Figs. 1-7, 11-14)**

Female.—Length, 8 mm. Head and thorax black with following parts milky white: basal half of mandible, labrum, clypeus except for basal one-fifth, posterior corner of pronotum, tegula, and cenchrus. Abdomen black with following parts pale yellowish orange: 2nd tergum except for lateral side (Fig. 12), 3rd and 4th terga, basal half of 5th tergum (Fig. 12), and 2nd to 6th sterna. Antenna black but apical half of 5th segment and 6th and 7th segments milky



Figs. 1-10. 1-7. *Beleses nigrifemoratus*, holotype. 1, Head, dorsal view. 2, Head, front view. 3, Antenna, lateral view. 4, Mesoscutellum and posttergite, dorsal view. 5, Hind leg, except coxa, lateral view. 6, Inner fore tibial spur, lateral view. 7, Tarsal claw, lateral view. 8-10. *B. zonalis*, paratype. 8, Mesoscutellum and posttergite, dorsal view. 9, Inner fore tibial spur, lateral view. 10, Tarsal claw, lateral view.

white. Wings hyaline, stigma and veins dark brown to black. Legs black with following parts milky white: all coxae, all trochanters, basal portion of hind femur, apical portion of hind basitarsus, and apical 4 hind tarsal segments.

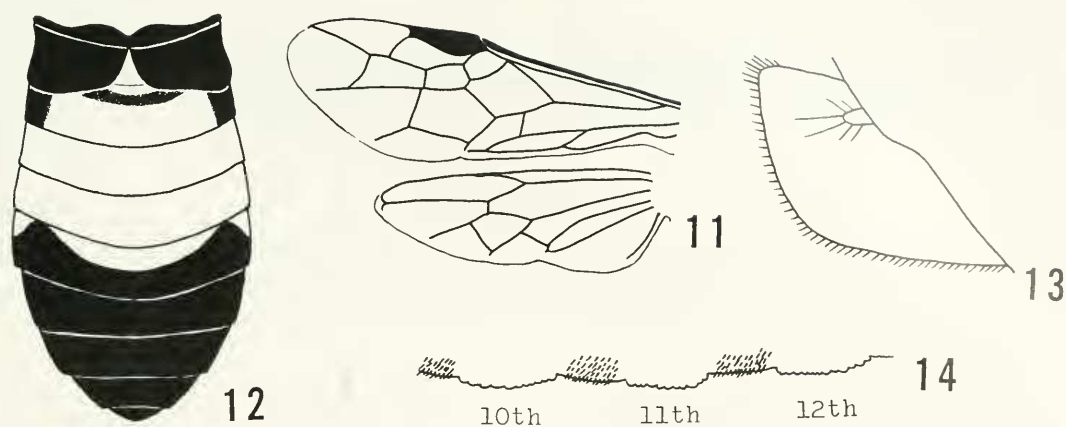
Head transverse (Fig. 1); postocellar area convex, with a longitudinal process on anterior half (Fig. 1); circumocellar furrow distinct but anterior half indistinct; interocellar furrow distinct and deep; postocellar furrow rather indistinct; lateral furrows distinct and deep (Fig. 1); OOL:POL:OCL = 1.6:1.0:1.8; frontal area nearly flattened; median fovea slightly concave, with a distinct longitudinal furrow (Fig. 2); lateral fovea distinct, with 7-shaped furrow, and with a conical-like projection in middle (Fig. 2); antenno-ocular distance shorter than distance between antennal sockets (ratio about 1.0:1.3); antennal crest distinct;

supraclypeal area slightly raised; clypeus slightly convex, anterior margin slightly swollen (Fig. 2); labrum slightly convex; malar space linear; postorbital groove and postgenal carina absent.

Antenna rather stout, shorter than costa of forewing (ratio about 1.0:1.3), flagellar segments 3-5 widened, wider than basal and apical flagellar segments (Fig. 3); relative lengths of segments about 1.2:1.0:3.6:2.7:2.2:1.2:1.1:1.1:1.2; pedicel longer than wide (ratio between length and width about 1.0:0.7).

Thorax normal; mesoscutellum slightly raised. Wing venation as in Fig. 11. Legs with inner fore tibial spur as in Fig. 6; tarsal claws as in Fig. 7; hind basitarsus slightly longer than following 4 segments combined (ratio about 1.0:0.9) (Fig. 5); tarsal segments 1 and 2 lacking pulvilli.

Abdomen normal; sawsheath in lateral



Figs. 11–14. *Beleses nigrifemoratus*, holotype. 11, Wings. 12, Abdomen, dorsal view. 13, Sawsheath, lateral view. 14, 10th to 12th serrulae of lancet.

view as in Fig. 13; lancet with 17 serrulae; 10th to 12th serrulae as in Fig. 14.

Head and thorax covered with fine setigerous punctures but postocellar area, lower half of inner orbits, and clypeus distinctly, shallowly, and sparsely punctured (Fig. 1); upper side of mesosternum and mesepimeron practically impunctate, shining; posterior portion of mesoscutellum distinctly punctured (Fig. 4); anterior portion of posttergite distinctly punctured (Fig. 4). Abdominal terga covered with fine and sparse setigerous punctures, shining.

Male.—Unknown.

Distribution.—Japan (Honshu).

Holotype.—Female, 5.v.1998, Mt. Hakusan (alt. 1,300–1,500 m), Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan, I. Togashi leg. Deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Natural History), Tokyo.

Remarks.—This new species is separated from the other Japanese species of *Beleses* by the preceding key. It very closely resembles *Beleses zonalis*, but it is easily separated from the latter by the shape of the inner fore tibial spur and the claws (see Figs. 6–7, 9–10), by the presence of the depression at the outer side of the lateral furrows (in *B. zonalis*, the depression is absent), by the black perapteron (in *B. zonalis*, the perapteron is milky white), and by the

black hind tibia (in *B. zonalis*, the hind tibia is yellowish white).

*Beleses multipicta* Rohwer from Taiwan, *B. nigriceps* Rohwer from southern India, and *B. zonalis* are the only other species of *Beleses* with a black head. *Beleses multipicta* has the apical four antennal segments white, inner orbits broadly white, and the posterior margin of the pronotum, tegula, perapteron, central spot on the mesepisternum, mesoscutellum, and metascutellum white. *Beleses nigriceps* has an orange thorax and black antennae.

The other species of *Beleses* are entirely orange to reddish brown, including the head. These are *B. atrofemoratus* Turner from Indochina, *B. satonis* from Japan, *B. fulvus* Cameron from China, and *B. stigmaticollis* (Cameron) from China.

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